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sted to beam that West Schwartz, formerly Ballimore, has opened at 1120 Connections use, and offers for the sariy scores to make openede Suits of the newest imported fabrics 455. These who are acquainted with Newertz fashion productions will readily appro-e tile offer. Die most stylish and perfec-tog garments, made by the less tuilors lately few York.

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study of the bread question prompted us, a year ago, to put on the nurset two s at least bread entirely different from any lead, up to that time, been baked. So has been the demand for this Boston Spiling C .'s
GRANDMA'S
BREAD Beston Baking Co.'s) Old Homestead - &

the imitation of other bakers, and singe you see that OUR LABRE is on the bread yes buy. THE BEST BREAD IN TOWN. QUALITY Out of Reach. BHAPE Copied.

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THE NEWPORT MARRIAGE

Wedding Ceremonies of Miss Grant and Prince Cantacuzene.

The Ritual of the Greek Church Used-The Altar in a Chapel Constructed of Towering Plants-Bride and Groom Bear Lighted Candles Received From the Priest-Guests.

NEWPORT, R. L. Sept. 24 .- The marriage of Miss Julia Dent Grant, granddaughter of the late U. S. Grant, to Prince Michael Cantacuxene of Russia took place tonight. The wedding was according to the Russian orthodox custom and was celebrated at Beaulien, the villa of Mrs. Potter Palmer. The Rev. Mr. Hotovitsky, assisted by a priest of the Russian Church of New York, officiated. The ceremony took place in the small room adjoining the white and gold salon, which was decorated with palms and American Beauty roses. with great towering plants, formed a bower of green. Within this the various altar arrangements of the Greek Church were set up, the priest supplying the things necessary for the ceremony. Large golden vases filled with bunches of American Beauty roses added greatly to the brightness of the scene. Rev. Mr. Hotovitsky was the first to enter the room. As he did so he consecrated it, to make it a holy place for the ceremony. The bridal couple then entered the room and were met at the door by the priest, who blessed them thrice, then giving to each a lighted candle, he taking a swinging censer, the procession to the altar then began.

Miss Grant was conducted by her brother, Ulysses S. Grant, third. As the party proceeded to the aitar the St. Ceclia Quartette sang the bridal chorus from "Lohen-grin," and during the ceremony sang sev-eral selections including the Russian na-tional hymn. The parents, d'honeur, at this service, were the Grand Duke of Visdinitr and Mrs. Potter Palmer. Ac-cording to the Russian custom, Miss Grant had as attendants her brother, Ulysses S. Grant, third, and her uncle. Mr. Adrian-Honore and those of the Prince Cantacus. tette sang the bridal chorus from "Lohen Honore, and those of the Prince Cantacua enc were Honore Palmer and Potter Palmer, jr. After prayers the priest took from the altar the rings which he received from the bride and bridegroom before the service. With the golden ring he made the sign of the cross thrice above the groom's head. The same proceeding was repeated with the bride's silver ring. This is called the be-trochal. After this the best man changed the rings thrice from one to the other, so that the bride's silver ring remained with the bridegroom and the bridegroom's golden ring with the bride. This exchange indicated the consent of the family. The rite of betrothal ended with the priest saying: "That the Lord may establish these espousals in the faith, in harmony, truth and love, and may bless from heaven

this putting on of rings."

The rite of marriage followed. The priest stood in front of the contracting pair, with his back to them, while behind them stood U. S. Grant, third, and Mrs. Potter Palmer, each holding a crown, respectively, over the bridegroom and bride. These crowns are an important symbolical part of the ceremony. After each had been crowned the priest blessed them thrice. The cup of wine was then brought out, and the bride and groom drank from it three times cach. Rev. Mr. Hotovitsky then took the copie by the hand and led them three imes around the lectern. The crowns were hen removed from the heads of the young suple, and, after the kiss of love, the cere

white satin, with a sweeping train and a will of tulle. She carried a shower bouquet of stephanotis and illies of the valley, and wore the gifts of the groom, a coreage orament of diamonds and enamel, a collier of a rope of pearls, with pendant orns ent of diamonds and enamel, and an im-

ones sapplire mounted in diamonds.

Prince Cantacuzene were at the ceretony the full dress uniform of the Chevaier Garde. There was a supper after the cedding, at which the bride's health was frunk and toasts made, including one for he father of the bride, Gen. Frederick frant, who is performing his military du-

ttes in the Philippine Islands.

The guests at the ceremony and supper were the bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Honore Palmer, Potter Pal-Potter Palmer, Honore Palmer, Potter Palmer, Ir. Mrs. Fred Deat Gront, Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, the Misses Sartoris, Capt. Algernon Sartoris, Bishop Henry C. Potter, Rev. Dr. Nevins of Rome, Adjutant General Corbin, Gen. Wesley Merritt and members of his personal staff, Mr. Teplow, Russian Consul at New York: Mr. Schippenbach, Russian Consul General at Chicago; H. H. Honore, Adrian Honore, Lockwood Honore, Mr. and Mrs. Hein, and the ushurs, Mr. Worthington Whitehouse, Mr. urs, Mr. Worthington Whitehouse, Mr. Robert L. Gerry, Mr. H. Boger Winthrop, Mr. Lothrop Randolph, and Mr. Jack Pren-

The Church wedding will take place at All Saints' Church at high moon temorrow and will be followed by a reception and weekling breakfast at Beaulieu, the Potter

The couple will leave Newport late tomorrow afterneon for New York, making the trip in the steam yacht Narada, which has been placed at their disposal by Mr. Harry Walters.

BIGGEST STONE EVER QUARRIED One of the Supports for the Dome of

VINAL HAVEN, Me., Sept. 24.—There ha just been out from the Palmer quarry, five miles from this town, the largest and on of the most remarkable pieces of stone ever taken from mother earth anywhere in the world. It measures in the rough sixty-four feet in length and is eight fee

and six inches thick by seven feet in width the total weight being 310 tons. When turned into cylindrical form it will be sixty-four feet in length by six feet three luches in diameter, and will be the first of eight columns which are destined to support the great dome of the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine of New York. Two of the eight columns are to be of this sire, while the other six are to be of the same diameter and fifty-four feet in

The company here has an enormous lathe, capable of turning out shaffs twenty-five, or even thirty feet in length, but here is a shaft which is double thirty feet, and has four feet more to spare.

In this emergency mechanical skill was again called into play, and there is now heing built for this special work a lathe costing \$15,000 or \$20,000, the plans for which slone cost over \$500. When the magnificent machine is set in motion the nck of getting the columns in readings

their important mission in New York's The largest stone ever quarried a inal Haven before was the monolith for he General Wood monument, which was freeward erected in New York. This shaft reighed 175 tons.

Dear Public:



DROOP'S MUSIC HOUSE.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Miss Cells Mundheim, daughter of Mr

and Mrs. Louis Mundheim, of I Street, and Mr. William Elkin, of Philadelphia were married at 6 o'clock yesterday evening at the Eighth Street Temple, in the pres ence of a large assemblage of friends. Th impressively beautiful service of the Hebrew faith was selemnized by Rev. Dr. Stern, and was vested with a special interest from the fact that it was the first wedding to be performed within the walls of the new temple. The unterferers of the bride were her parents and those of the groom were his brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Elkin, of Philadelphia. Mr. Charles Elkin served his brother as best man. The bride, who is a handsome brunetts, wore a wedding gown of white point d'esprit. A tulle veil fell in misty folds to the edge of her train and with a cluster of stephanotis she carried a bridal Bible and a handkerchief of point lace. Miss Helen Hilberth, of Tennessee, who was the special maid of honor, was gowned in white organdic over white taffeta and carried a bouquet of white roses. A spangled butterfly adorned her hair. The two brides- expressed to the congr maids were gracefully pretty in yellow organdie over yellow silk and, like the maid Of these a chapel was constructed, which, of honor, both carried white roses and Blumenthal, and Mr. Louis Rich. The bridal party and family friends drove from the Temple to the Concordia Club House, where a wedding dinner was served. An orchestra rendered an artistic programme during the banquet and later furnished in-spiring strains for the dance with which West. They will reside in Tennessee Avenue upon their return.

The marriage of Miss Emma Maria Gaisberg and Mr. Rudolph Forster will take place Wednesday, October 4, at noon. The ceremony will be performed at the resi-

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Howland are still at Newport at Mr. Perry Belmont's villa, Bythesea.

A looker-on in Lenox says that that very gay and delightful resort is full of foreign visitors. From the names one hears it might easily be inferred that every diplomat of Washington had taken up residence there. Barons and counts and sirs without number are in evidence. Baron and Baroness Pava are being entertained unceasingly and everybody seems eager to do then homage. They really appear to be at pres ent the most popular members of the diplo-matic service in this country. But there are also on view a lot of tail, straightlegged young foreigners, with exceedingly square shoulders and high heads, who are all "attached" in one way or another to the corps in Washington. These are the pets of society there. They go in for every-thing and can shoot and golf and coach with the best. I dare may they will break many a heart.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Robert Kengla have ssued invitations for the marriage of their niece, Miss Edith L. Kengla, to Mr. Walter Brown, Wednesday, Ocirber 4, at 8 evelock, at their residence on Wisconsin Avenue.

Miss Olive Risley Seward and Miss Sara Carr Upton will spend the coming winter in England, having taken Mr. Logan Smith's country place in Surry for the

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Black gave sception last Friday night to a number of friends and schoolmans of their daughter Laura at their residence, 419 Fourth Street northeast. After an extremely entertaining musical programme, the feature of which was the coon songs sung by little Eisie Worth, games and dancing were engaged in until a late hour, when refresh-ments were served. Among those present were the Misses Austin, Balley, Bishop. Burke, Brennan, Cuddy, Fisher, Gauvreau Jordan, Raymond, Schneider, Stephenson Tupper, Worth, and Messra, Barnes, Brad ley, Kattler, Klawans, McCardell, Mitchell Poston, Rice, Roderick, Sterne, Walker, Wallace, Wilcox, Vierbuch Mr. and Mrs. Worth, Mr. and Mrs. Themp-son, and Mr. M. M. Lewis.

MR. VANDERBILT'S WILL.

its Said to Have Been Made the Late Millionaire.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 .- While the Vanterbilt will has been seen only by persons directly interested some of its provisions have been discussed by intimate friends of the family who are in position to know the of information are believed to be reliable was obtained yesterday what purports to be an outline of the provisions of the will. According to this authority, Mrs. Van ill receive a large annuity and the use for to of the family mansion at Fifth Avena nd Fifty-eighth Street, and of the Breaker Newport. She also will receive outright II of the pictures, silver, horses, and car-

iagus, and, perhaps, a small legacy. Each of the five children will receive robably \$10,000,000, and the remainder of estate will be divided between the tw ingest sons, Alfred G. and Reginald Carnellius, jr., therefore, will receive the same amount as in given to his sisters, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Gladys. Mr. Vanderbilt provided in his will, in

s said, that the shares of the two youngest sons and Gladys should remain in trus-mill they have reached a certain age, and that a trust fund also should be created to provide for Mrs. Vanderbilt's annuity William K. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. De-pew, and Edward V. Rossiter are named as trustees and executors of the estate. The will was drawn by Mr. Vanderbilt, and was modeled after that of his father. It is expected that there will be no contest and that question about the document will be sed. It is felt by longtime friends of Mr. Vanderbill that the will leaves no real ground for a contest on the part of Cor-nelius, jr., and it also is believed that his father-in-law, Richard T. Wilson, would

not countenance such a course.

It has been decided not to offer the will for probate, however, until after the return of Alfred G. Vanderbilt. This will be done as a precautionary measure in order that, if any question should be raised, the whole can be settled before the will is offered for probats. Every effort will be made, it is said, to have the will presented a court with the approval of all concerned, they have not been properly treated in its visions. At the same time there is not he slightest suspicion that any such point

will be raised.

Latest estimates place the value of Mr.

Vanderhilt's estate at from \$100,000,000 to
\$125,000,000. He inherited about \$50,000,000
from his father. Among the holdings was a will be raised. large amount of Lake Shore stock, which has doubled in value since the death of William H. Vanderbilt.

An Attempt to Burn a Theatre, WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 24.-It was covered Friday night that an incendiary tried to burn the Bristol Opera House. An advertising curtain had been dropped from advertising curtain had been dropped from its position in the flies and three attempts made to set fire to it. But for the fire-proof paint used on the curtain the firebug would have succeeded. A more thorough investigation revealed that an entrance had been effected through a window of a dressing room. Whoever the man was, he exhibited a knowledge of the house, and particularly of the stage.

WORDS FROM THE PULPIT

Sabbath Lessons by the City's Religious Teachers.

The Rev. Dr. Bristel's First Sermon After His Return From Europe Devoted to Appreciation - Dr. Kent Expounds on Individual Life and Influence-Discourse of Dr. Power.

Rev. Dr. Frank M. Bristol, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, preached to his congregation yesterday morning for the first time since his return from Europe. President McKinley had been expected to attend services, but the White House pew was unoccupied until it was learned that the President would be Before beginning his sermon Dr. Bristol

gratitude to the ministers who had so ably wore white spangled butterflies in their filled the pulpit during his absence. The bair. The ushers included Mr. Goldheim, Mr. Frechie, Mr. Wolf, Mr. Jackson, Mr. xvi:55: "My lines have fallen into pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage."
The learned doctor's theme was appreciation. He said the Psalm from which he tion. He said the Psaim from water no had taken his text was sometimes called the "Golden Psaim," because of its expression of the sense of appreciation. He helieved it to be a good thing to acknowlspiring strains for the same with which the evening was closed. Mr. and Mrs. Elkin left last night for a honeymoon trip which will include an extended trip to the West. They will reside in Tennessee Ave- it is poetry, it is true, for all that makes it is poetry, it is true, for all that makes poetry is its truth," by which he explained he meant that it was the pure language of the heart. Knowledge, he claimed, is essential to

ceremony will be performed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Gaisberg and be followed by a reception.

Converge, the claimed, is essential to appreciation. Many people live in a little world because of the want of knowledge. The great world comes to us through revolutions, and the greater than the gre clations, and the greater these are the greater become our humanity, appreciation, and gratitude. The reason the great Greeks worshiped hand-made idols was because of the little world they lived in Adam, he said, could not appreciate the world he lived in, nor could David, who had no telescope, appreciate the heavens he sang about so well as Herschel or the college student of today. The greater the knowledge, he insisted, the greater the appreciation.

"I do not like to say," said Dr. Bristol "that one has a right to a better work until he can appreciate this one." Th prencher here drew a beautiful contrast be-tween the colorings of nature and that by art, declaring that no one should visit art, decarring that no one should the pictures after having just passed through a flower garden, for "God's cotoring" was so much more beautiful than that of man that the pictures failed to be appreciated. Dr. Bristol referred to his return to America by saying that it impressed him with the idea that there is more room for na-ture, more room for diberty, more room or God than anywhere else on earth, and gave as a reason for this that no man can travel abroad without appreciating his own country. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the country. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the preacher said, once remarked that the na-tional anthem was made immortal because it begun with "my" country. Had it begun

He deplored the proteness of the people to depreciate our system of government, caused, he explained, by familiarity with it, and then he asserted the right of this and then he asserted the right of this country to extend its civilizing influences to other lands, making a direct favorable allusion to expanden in the Philippines without mentioning that territory by name. The pastor cuicided his sermon by dwelling upon the appreciation of home and its influences, more the earth. ces over the earth. "Home," he declared, "is a type of heaven.

DR. KENT ON INDIVIDUAL LIFE.

Purely Personal. Rev. Dr. Alexander Kent preached at the People's Church yesterday morning on the

heme, "Individual Life and Influence." "In religion, as in all else," said the speaker, "man's first interest is purely personal. It concerns himself. His interest in comes from what he believes, or he is of wants which he hopes it may satisfyof needs which he trusts it may be able to meet. He is also aware of weaknesses from which he would be freed, of faults which he would be helped to overcome, and often of

vrongdoings which he wishes could he Everywhere man feels himself in the resence of a power or powers superior to imagif—a power or powers upon which he dependent and by which his life is confored. It matters little what this power called, though it is of the highest ortance that the conceptions which meem of its nature or character by such s to command their confidence and affecand nobler qualities of their being ster malignity and distrust. To think of it as purposeless, indifferent, moving blindly and aimlessly to no certain end, is a drift blindly and aimlessly with it, or t ruggle hopelessly for ends we can have o assurance of obtaining. But to think of this power or these powers as purposeft and benignant, as moving in the whole ourse of history to higher and nobler canifestations of life and beauty, is to have a ground of confidence and trust hich nothing can destroy. It is to have a ideal of life that grows with our growth

else can give. Man's ideas of his power are always effected by his own moral condition. They dignity of the being offended against, then the heart of the being offended is the infinite they had never come into opposition.

"It was at the trial of Christ that the majesty the forment must be efernal. This "It was at the trial of Christ that the majesty the torment must be eternal. This is the kingly conception of justice. The majesty the forment must be eternal. This is the kingly conception of justice. The fairness of all orthodox creeds—so-called—lit was at this point that the representatives of the two influences. Pliate the against the infinite God. Hence punish—usestion of supremacy. Pliate was backet ment to be just—that is, proportioned to the offence—must be infinite also. Hence again, the necessity for an infinite atonement, and so there grew up the whole orthodox system of dogma known as the plan of salvation, to meet the terrible exigency created by this conception of jus-Naturally, therefore, this idea of in and the absolute hopelessness of man's ondition under the reign of law and jusce have always been kept to the front in he teachings of the church. "Under this conception the one impor-

tant function of religion is to punish men with a way of escape from the chains of justice and give them a clear title to mansions in the skies when the earth life is ended. All the real needs of the soul are overshadowed and often lost sight of by this imaginary peril which theologians have

created.
"It is the perception of the antagonism between the Christ spirit, and the Church spirit, between the Christ purpose and the world purpose, as expressed in our preawould have succeeded. A more thorough investigation revealed that an entrance had been effected through a window of a dressing room. Whoever the man was, he exhibited a knowledge of the house, and particularly of the stage.

Liver IIIS Billousness, sick headache, jaundice, indigestion, constipation are cured by Hood's Pills.

Easy to take, easy to operate. Druggists. 25c. British between the Christ purpose and the world purpose, as expressed in our preadont in the keeps the great bulk of men and women out of church relations. They know that joining the Church cannot possibly open the way to freedom from their conditions. It is making no effort in this direction, as a body, and the few men and women within its ranks who are seeking to move it in this direction are looked upon as endangering the very existence of the institution. They are endangering it as it now exists, and the few men and women within its increase.

Stomach which is out of harmony with the universe, contains inherent elements which will ultimately cause its downfall."

Is the best medication in the way to freedom from their conditions. It is making no effort in this direction, as a body, and the few men and women within its direction are looked upon as endangering the very existence of the institution. They are endangering it as it now exists, and

the movement which looks to the develop-ment of a really human life to the build-ing up of a social order controlled and en-ergized by a spirit and purpose of brotherhood can only go forward through its over-throw or reconstruction. All genuine, in-dividual growth—all that fits the indi-vidual for useful membership and whole-some influence in the social body must in the very nature of the case look toward this end."

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

of Alexander Campbell's Work. The discourse of Rev. Fred. D. Power D. D., at the Mt. Vernon Christian Church vesterday morning, took the form of a hisory of the Christian Church in this country. The first Church of what was then known as the Disciples of Christ, was founded in New York, where, the minister stated, there was less progress in Church development today than in any other section of the country. Under the date of March I, 1818, a circular was addressed to churches of like faith and order to assembly ble together in New York and profess obedience to and belief in the teachings of Jesus Christ. The Church was formed on a very firm basis, but for a long time it had a sort of nomadic existence. There expressed to the congregation his pleasure at being with the members again, and his

had a sort of nomadic existence. There was no regular meeting place and the congregation was forced to borrow houses of worship from various other denominations before it finally secured a home of its own. Then the movement spread to Pennsylvania and the remainder of the Eastern and Southern States. One of the principal workers in the Church at this period and for many years afterward, was the Hev. Alexander Campbell. For a long time, and even in some sections of the country today, the members of the Church are called Campbellites on account of the are called Campbellites on account of the active work of Mr. Campbell in the organization of its forces. The order they call the law of Christ, which is the fundamental principle of their creed, is as fol-

We require that all whom we receive into fellowship should believe in their heart and con-fess with their mouth that Jesies is the Christ, that he died for our sins, according to the Scriptures, and that upon such confession, and that alone, they should be baptized.

that sione, they should be baptized.

There were a number of persons who believed in part of the creed or law thus promulgated, but a number did not concur with the ideas on baptism. Several very cloquent ministers were included in this number, and they were not received into the church. After detailing the work in various parts of the country, Dr. Power spoke of the organization of the church in Washington.

The Disciples of Christ were late in reaching the District of Columbia with their preachers and organizers, and it was not until Mr. Campbell passed through this city in 1839, on his Southern trip, that efforts were made to effect an organization He complained of the want of religion and Christianity in the Capital of the nation and deplored the existing state of affairs. With special reference to the members of Congress, Mr. Campbell is reported to have said that it was hard for a Christian to the politician rises by catering to the lusts the politician rises by catering to the lusts and passions of men. An effort was made to effect an organization of a congregation in December, 1839, but there is no record that it was successful. The first church of which there is a record was organized by Rev. Dr. Barclay, and has continued in active work since 1844. Mr. Campbell rovisited the city in 1850, when he was asked to address the mambers of Congress at the Capitol, and his serming is said. asked to address the mannbers of Congress at the Capitol, and his sermon is said to have been one of the most stirring addresses that was ever delivered in the italia of legislation. Shortly after this he teak of legislation. Shortly after this be took up his residence here. Meetings were held in private bouses, public halls, on the streets, in tents, and on vacant lots for several years, before a building was con-structed to accommodate the congregation. Then a plot of ground was secured in M Street northwest, and a small wooden structure erected thereon. Here services were held until the present church war rected, in Vermont Avenue, near N Street, a 1884. There are several other churches f the Christian denomination in this city

at the Vermont Avenue congregation were doneers in the work. Power then stated the results of the work in Virginia and the South, together with New England, and closed his address with a glowing tribute to the powers and personality of Alexander Campbell, the pioneer of pioneers, he said, in the building of the organization throughout the country.

CHURCH OF OUR FATHER.

the Might of Truth.

The pulpit at the Church of Our Father, at the corner of Thirteenth and L Streets orthwest, was filled yesterday by Rev. D J. P. Thompson, of Plymouth, Mass., who officiated at both the morning and evening services. At the morning service he declared in elequent terms that truth, no natter how bitterly opposed, will ultinately prevail. The text was taken from John xviii:37, in which Christ assures Pilate, when arraigned before the Roman tribunal, that he is the King and that he was born that the truth might be known "Up to the time of the persecution o Christ, from the dawn of history," said Dr Phompson, "two mighty social forces had seen struggling for dominion. One, the apirit of military achievement, from which the nations of antiquity had gained their pre-eminence, had been dominant from pe-tiods beyond the memory of history. The Pharaohs derived their greatness from the power of their military forces, as did As-syria and Babylon. It was by conquest that Persia and Greece secured and maintained their temporary supremacy. The greatnes of Cyrus and Alexander was due to their ability to manipulate military forces. spirit of military achievement had its cul-mination in the establishment of the Roman and an encouragement to effort that noth- Empire, the greatest the world had known The imperial splendor of that world-wide empire was the climax. "The other social force was the faith in

can never rise higher in point of moral the existence and providence of God, the character than the highest ideal which he predominant feature in the life of the Hecherishes for himself. If this ideal inbrew people. This force had its culminabilities the vindictive and vengeful, he will tion in the life and teaching of Jesus, the chought of justice involves the retaliatory or retribution idea and the gravity of the man, and the life beyond this existence. offence is conditioned upon the state or dignity of the being offended against, then in strength, but up to the time of Christ

question of supremacy. Pilate was backed by the entire military force of the mighty empire which he represented. Christ was there without friends and without counse but was armed with the conviction that truth, though it be downtrodden, will pre-vail, and that he would be regarded in future ages as the sovereign. Christ was sontenced and died. His followers were scattered, but in three hundred years Christianity, with no carnal weapons, but existing upon its spiritual and ethical truths, conquered the empire, but it finalbuild up an empire stronger than the old, receiving strength from the example of its founder. Crime has been committed in its name. This is one of its weaknesses, but one great truth has been developed, and that is that God requires that his follow-ers live and follow in the footsteps of Christ. A principle the is right will live and error die. That which is wrong, that which is out of harmony with the universe, contains inherent elements which will ul-timately cause its downfall."

A CATHOLIC CONFERENCE

Meeting of the Board of Archbishops in This City in October.

Religious Dignituries to He Present-The Alleged Abuse of Church Property in the Philippines to Be Brought Up-An Effort to Be Made to Disprove General Otis' Report.

The Board of Archbishops of the Catholic

Church in the United States will convene in annual session on Thursday, Ocoher 12, at the Catholic University in this city. Some of the subjects to be considered are connected with the policy of the Administration, which, it is claimed, has unintentionally injured certain interests of the Church. The president of the council is Cardinal Gibbons. Archbishop John Joseph Williams, of the archdiocese of Boston, who was consecrated in 1866, the dean; the secretary is Archbishop J. J. Kain, of the archdiocese of St. Louis, and the treasurer is Archbishop F. X. Katzer, of the archdiocese of Milwaukee. The members of the council, including the officers, are Archbishop Patrick A. Feehs of the archdiocese of Chicago; Archbish William H. Elder of the archdiocese William H. Elder of the archdiocese of Cincinnati; Archbishop John Hennesy, of the archdiocese of Dubuque, Iowa; Archbishop Placidus Chapelle, of the archdiocese of New Orleans; Archbishop Michael A. Corrigun, of the archdiocese of New York; Archbishop Frederick John Ryan, of the archdiocese of Philadelphia; Archbishop John Ireland, of the archdiocese of St. Paul, Archbishop Patrick W. Riordan, of the archdiocese of San Francisco; Archbishop P. Bourgrade, and Archbishop Alexander Christy, of Oregon City, Ore, formerly

P. Bourgrade, and Archbishop Alexander Christy, of Oregon City, Ore., formerly Bishop of Vancouver, B. C.

The suffragan bishops will scon meet in their respective dioceses and agree on topics, generally local, to be presented to the board, which will receive all questions for consideration. Being sent from every section of the United States, these are numerous, and will require much time for presented.

ston of the United States, these are numerous, and will require much time for proper and impartial consideration.

The alleged desecrations of Cathalic Churches and their religious accessories in the Philippines by American solders will be thoroughly discussed by the Archbishops. Although General Otis has denied that vandalism was committed, the Catholics claim to possess sufficient evidence to disprove his report. Much of their information was obtained from Father Reany, who was formerly chaptain on the Olympia, but who is now stationed at the Brooklyn navy grand. The Archb acons will Brooklyn navy just. The Archb slope will be furnished with data gathered by clergy-men in the inlands.

men in the inlands.

The Metropolitan Truth Society will request the Board of Archbishops to inkeproper action, and to use its influence to have the perpetrators punished, either by court-martial or other process of law.
Cloudy nilied to the protest of the Catholica regarding the alleged descriptions is the Philippines, is the complaint that General Otle has not attempted to course the liberation of 207 pressis, 150 of whom are Augustianian mones, in the hands of the Fliptines. Againstide, the Catholica moleration, is willing to resume them, but Generatized, is willing to resume them, but Generatized.

the controversy between the Christian Brothers of this country and those of Franco regarding the teaching of the cinatics in the former's colleges. This question will not be decided by Rome until Navember or December. No religious struggle has aroused such representations to the Pope that it did approve the persecution of the Americ Brothers by Gabriel Marie, the Super General of the order. Banco Byrne, who presented the appeal of the Bruthers to Rome, may attend the council of the Archbishops, and predict the final sentence of the propagands. If he is unable to be esent a paper from him will be read by

The proper method of presenting a peti-tion of Catholics to the Fresident will be considered. A letter signed by the Arch-

bishops has been recommended as the best A subject to be considered comes over from the council of last year. It is the burtal in consecrated ground of members

of secret societies, which is condemned by the Church.

DR. MATTHEWS' DISCOURSE Sermon of the Pan-Presbyterian Al-

Hance Secretary. The Rev. Dr. Matthews, of London, General Secretary of the Presbyterian Alliance, filled the pulpit of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday. His sermon was largely devoted to a historical review of Protestantism and the Presbyterian Church. He began by giving a brief history of the German reformation started by Huss and others, and continged by Luther, "the great sledge hammer that God used for the purpose of striking at the Church of Rome."

His followers were called Protestants, after the Diet of Wurms. They were divided, he said, one party pledging to make as few changes as possible and the other to keep nothing except that which the Bible strictly enjoins

Dr. Matthews at this point gave a brief history of the progress of the reformation in Europe, including Hungary, Poland, Spain, and other countries. In most of these countries, he said, it was crushed by the activity of the Church of Rome, the

Taking up the organization of the Pres byterian Church, Dr. Matthews spoke next of John Knox, of Scotland, and his work in pushing forward the reformation movement. Knox, he said, believed that Church polity would keep the Protestan together, just as an trou hoop heips make a barrel, and so laid great stre in Church government. The Scottish pe-ple heartily accepted Knox's view,

At the reformation of necessity many things were carried over into the Protest ant Church by those who had left Rome, and among these were the foundations of presbyteries. Every Catholic priest had assistants with him in his congregation a number of men who acted much as do Presbyterian managers and elders, and these may be regarded as the germ of the

Then each Bishop arranged the priests of his diocese into chapters, meeting at reg-ular periods to consider the affairs of their churches, and in the same way when Zwingle had the power in Zurich he formed the Protestant ministers also into chapters, meeting at first weekly and then monthly, all being gathered together in an annual synod, which held its first meeting in 1523. This body consisted only of ministers and met regularly until 1895, when, owing to a popular demand, it was replaced by a mixed synod, consisting of ministers and laymen. This was really the source of the present presylyteries, the Church of Rome, of course, having received it from the the Protestant ministers also into chapter of course, having received it from the

of course, having received it from the early Christian times.

Speaking of the Church of today, Dr. Matthews stated that the political influence in Europe has become most powerful, and that the churches are greatly restricted and even dominated by it. They did not have the freedom in Europe that is exercised by the Church in Great Britain and in America. Dr. Matthews stated the purpose of the formation of the Presbyterian Alliance to be to help better these conditions of the Church in Europe. Already, he said, much good has been accomplished.

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